

THE USE OF RUSSIAN TERMS IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF SCIENCE (MEDICAL AND ECONOMICAL TERMS)

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ANNOTATION

This article provides practical research on Russian words that have entered the Uzbek language and are used in economics and medicine. There are also theoretical ideas about the ways in which Russian terms have become international terms today. The scope of economic and political developments affecting these words has also been explored.

Key words: *medical terms, terminology, economical terms, international words, medical manuscript, a market economy, linguistics, Uzbek language.*

Russian-European medical relations began to emerge in the 17th century. The activities of European doctors invited to Russia influenced the emergence of medical science in Russia. The development of medicine in Russia has been accompanied by the emergence of new medical documents involving many international terms.

In Russia, the 17th century is an intermediate stage between the ancient Russian system of knowledge and national science. This is entirely medical. Although folk medicine still occupied a leading position, professional medicine began to develop rapidly, which required not only the development of medical terminology, but also the formation of medical texts based on it. Of course, these two interrelated processes (medical language) depended entirely on the development of the science itself. 17th century medicine was proto-terminological or preterminological. He only looked for ways in the scientific field. For the language of medicine, this was a period of development, when a lot of terminological material was collected and the main methods of its formalization were found. In the 17th century, there were several ways to do this - there were many alternatives to a single term. The most appropriate one had to be selected.

The linguistic situation in Russia influenced the formation of the medical language. On the one hand, the lack of literary language slowed down the terminological process. On the other hand, the high degree of normalization of Greek and Latin terminology made it possible to develop a new terminological system. This terminology, which was later developed, began to be used all over the world.

It was during this period that “its enrichment with international terms perceived not only through Greek, but also through the scholar international language of medieval European science, Latin language,” began [6, 190].

In 1588, the first medical manuscript translated from Polish into Russian was called The Doctor's Book. The name of each herb is given first in Latin and then in Russian, indicating where and how it grows, its properties, method of preparation and application [9, 49].

At the end of the manuscript about one hundred of Latin terms in Russian transcription with translation into Russian were provided: “асма ‘asthma’ – gasp, аполексия ‘apoplexy’ – quick death, артрит ‘arthritis’ – sick joints, калкулоз ‘calculus’ – stone, епатыкус ‘hepatica’ – liver disease, эпилепсия ‘epilepsy’ – a great

sickness, hemorrhoid – fibers in the anus, летаргия ‘lethargy’ – forgetfulness, подагра ‘gout’ – body pain” [9, 51].

In 1602, a catalog of potions appeared in Moscow, brought from England by the pharmacist Francham Jacob. In this manuscript, unlike the previous one, Latin terms are given next to Russian terms or Latin terms are transcribed in Russian letters: Корень еринги в сахаре ‘Confectio eryngae’, Слива белая в сахаре ‘Confectio prunorum’, Масло гвоздишное ‘oleum Caryophyllorum’, витри olei ‘Oleum vitrioli’, Масло миндальное сладкое ‘oleum Amygdalarum’, Водка розолис ‘Aqua vitae’, Спиритус вини ‘Spiritus vini’ [12, 432].

There are a lot of words in Uzbek that have come from Russian and have become a scientific term today.

Recently, another type of streamlining of terminology and term systems has become especially in demand - their harmonization at the international level. Terminologists are aware that it is impossible to achieve an absolutely identical composition of terms in different languages.

Therefore, the task of harmonizing industry terminology is more modest - to some extent, to mutually link the terms and terminological systems of different countries.

The harmonization process involves terminological activity in two directions. The first is actually linguistic, taking into account the specifics of those natural languages to which the term system belongs.

The second is extralinguistic, related to the subject area of terminology and methods of its description. The principle underlying the harmonization is based on two components. This terminological work is possible and is expedient only if the necessary conditions are met: in several countries, the same branch of knowledge is sufficiently developed and the languages for its description are close or similar [10, 210].

The harmonization process is usually divided into several stages:

- 1) systematic comparison of national terminologies and term systems;
- 2) drawing up a consolidated classification scheme of concepts, taking into account all the concepts reflected in the compared national terminologies;
- 3) development of an agreement on the establishment of an unambiguous understanding and use of equivalent national terms;
- 4) internationalization, which provides for mutual borrowing of terms in national languages to fill gaps in national terminological systems [8, 211].

Harmonization of terms and term systems in practice is possible to varying degrees. There are three levels of harmonization of term systems from the lowest to the highest. The first level is possible with the generality of the systems of terms, when the theories partially coincide and the language means differ. The second level is achieved with the complete coincidence of the theory and the difference in linguistic means. Finally, the third level of harmonization of terminological systems is achievable if the theory and language means are fully consistent [10, 210-211].

Economic terms entering the Uzbek language from other languages must first be discussed by experts and terminology, and then approved by the relevant committee of the Oliy Majlis. Only then will such economic terms become legally binding and applicable.

After gaining independence, our country is gradually transitioning to a market economy. The laws of the market economy are being introduced in the society. The number of neologisms serving the market economy is growing. Some of them are translated into Uzbek based on the capabilities of our native language, and some of them are used as an international assimilation.

The following can be observed in the use of economic terms in the Uzbek language:

1. Many terms are translated into Uzbek based on the capabilities of our language. In this case, a group of terms are given with ready-made alternatives in the Uzbek language, some of them are translated and used, and some are based on the rules of the Uzbek language. For example: auction-broker, broker-broker, merchant-trader, commission fee-brokerage fee, economy-economy, check and representative-white check, impersonal check, shareholder-shareholder, businessman-entrepreneur, etc.

2. Another way is to adapt the international terms used in many countries of the world to the Uzbek language. It should be noted that it is difficult to find an Uzbek alternative to all the new terms. Therefore, most of them are used in their original form in the languages of most countries of the world, and their use is convenient for the exchange of information between business people around the world. For example: corruption, credit, export, grant, auditor, avizo, currency, leasing, manager, license, businessman, nonresident.

Below are a few terms that are widely used in economics. Some of them are Uzbek words, and some of them come directly from other languages and are used in our language.

The following factors contributed to the acquisition of words from the Russian language:

- a) The imperialist policy of Tsarist Russia;
- b) the status of the Russian language as an interethnic language in the Soviet Empire, which is strengthening year by year;
- d) formation of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism;
- e) wide coverage of the Russian language in the press, radio and television;
- f) special teaching of the Russian language in the school-education system, in higher education institutions;
- g) greater reliance on Russian-international terms in the formation of scientific terminology;
- h) administrative documents are written mainly in Russian, etc.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, a number of Russian-international words typical of the former Soviet regime (*raykom, partkom, gorkom, kolhoz, etc.*) became obsolete and became obsolete words (historisms) of the Uzbek lexicon. Due to the demands of the new socio-political system and reforms in the economy and education, new Russian-international acquisitions have appeared in the lexicon of the Uzbek language: *investitsiya, marketing, minimarket, supermarket, test, reyting*.

When talking about the use of the mother tongue in the enrichment of economic terminology, as well as other terminology in general, it is necessary to pay attention to the following three points: has been used since ancient times. As part of the richness of the Uzbek literary language, such words were later used to express specific concepts of economics with the emergence of a specific terminological system. For example, fees, transactions, shares, collateral, brokers, money, soums, insurance, trade, savings, savings, etc.

2. Terms that have nothing to do with economics and are used in other fields are also specialized, that is, they are used as economic terms. For example, hundreds of lexemes, such as offer, entrepreneur, growth, balance, degree, chamber, cadre, leadership, collection, law, account, appraisal, economy, are used alone in the economic terminology system as components of phrases. can also be used as terms in this field.

3. Another source of enrichment of economic terminology is artificial lexical units formed with the participation of various affixes to express these economic concepts: savings, tenant, unemployment, association, thrift, economy, entrepreneur, customs, debtor, wealth, etc. including. Some of these terms originated in Uzbek as a shield of the relevant Russian-international alternatives.

In the modern Uzbek dictionary, in its system of economic terms, in addition to the above-mentioned general Turkish, Uzbek terms, Persian-Tajik, Arabic, as well as Russian-international lexemes are used. For example, Persian-Tajik words such as capital, merchant, merchant, sarkor, income, dastmoya are used as basic economic terms.

When it comes to supplementing Uzbek economic terminology with Russian-international terms, it should be noted that Russian lexicon influenced local languages, especially Uzbek, during the empire. For example, promissory note, price list, credit, commodity, accountant, bank, cashier, advance, broker (*veksel*, *preyskursant*, *kredit*, *tovar*, *buxgalter*, *bank*, *kassir*, *avans*, *makler*), etc.

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